

Third Semester MBA Degree Examination, Feb./Mar. 2022 **Consumer Behavior**

Max. Marks:100 Time: 3 hrs

		Note: 1. Answer any FOUR full questions from Q1 to Q7.				
		2. Question No. 8 is compulsory.				
1	a.	Differentiate between consumer and the customer.	(03 Marks			
	b.	Write a brief note on the Pro's and Con's of consumerism.	(07 Marks			
	c.	Briefly explain the Rights and Responsibilities of consumers.	(10 Marks			
2	a.	List the three levels of decision making as suggested by Howard – Sheth.	(03 Marks)			
	b.	Explain the Four Views of consumer decision making.	(07 Marks)			
	c.	Illustrate the Input-Process-Output model with a neat diagram.	(10 Marks)			
3	a.	What do you mean by Consumer Ethnocentrism?	(03 Marks)			
	b.	With the help of neat diagram, explain Maslow's Hierarchy of needs theory.	(07 Marks)			
	c.	Define Perception. Explain the various elements of Perception.	(10 Marks)			
4	a.	What are Attitudes?	(03 Marks)			
	b.	Explain the Tri component model of attitude.	(07 Marks)			
	c.	Give a detailed account of the Elaboration Likelihood Model (ELM).	(10 Marks)			
5	a.	What is Reference group?	(03 Marks)			
	b.	Explain the different types of sub-culture.	(07 Marks)			
	c.	Elaborate on the Five basic stages of the Traditional Family Life Cycle. (TFLC)	(10 Marks)			
6	a.	Who are Market Mayens?	(03 Marks)			
v	b.	Briefly explain the dynamic nature of Opinion leaders.	(07 Marks)			
	c.	Samsung electronics has introduced a new model of the Samsung Galaxy Flagship				
		Smartphone with a new powerful QUALCOMM Snap dragon processor, 5G compatibility				
		and other android applications. How can the company use the diffusion of innovations form				
		work to develop promotion pricing and distribution strategies to target by	_			
		adoption categories?	(10 Marks)			
7	a.	What is Acculturation?	(03 Marks)			
•	b.	What are the characteristics of Indian Consumer?	(07 Marks)			

7	a.	What is Acculturation?	(03 Marks)
	b.	What are the characteristics of Indian Consumer?	(07 Marks)
	c.	Explain the Nicosia model with a neat diagram.	(10 Marks)



8 CASE STUDY [Compulsory]

Royal Enfield is one of the iconic brands in the motorcycle category in India. The British origins of the brand dates back to the early years of 1900. The Bullet 350 brand has a meteoric rise in popularity in the Indian context.

Royal Enfield had maintained a unique niche in the Indian context even before liberalization of the Indian Markets. It was a high capacity bike that was preferred by army and police forces. Over a period of time, because of the brand's novelty, it gained popularity among a small cross section of consumers, and the Bullet 350 was seen as a 'Macho Bike' that was owned by a select few. Later, Royal Enfield, which has a manufacturing unit in Chennai was affected by liberalization of the Indian market because several other bikes come into the market.

Recently, changes in lifestyle coupled with the emergence of adventure clubs, adventure tourism and many other factors have led to the resurgence of the high-capacity bike market. High capacity bikes have created a segment for themselves with an estimated market size of 10 lakh in volume in 2018. In this changing environment, Royal Enfield staged a comeback in terms of its market performance, and today it is one of the leading brands in the category of high-capacity bikes. Royal Enfield has 3 sub-brands namely the classic, Thunderbird and the continental. Each of these brands have their own characteristics, features and imagery.

Questions:

a. How has the company gained consumer insights and created product differentiation?

(10 Marks)

b. How would the concept of reference groups be applicable to the Royal Enfield brand in order to strengthen itself? (10 Marks)

